

ONLY A WOMAN JUDGE CAN HANDLE WOMEN'S CASES JUSTLY, SAYS SOUTH BEND'S POLICEWOMAN

By Lenora Reimbolt

Until a woman jurist sits in judgment on cases involving woman's honor, and until there is more sympathetic cooperation from men "higher-up" in the efforts to keep young girls of South Bend on the "straight and narrow" path, anything approaching a solution of the vital problems with which she comes in contact daily will not be reached, is the opinion of South Bend's policewoman, Mrs. Minnie Evans.

One of the most glaring instances of lack of cooperation cited by Mrs. Evans is the pigeon-holing of the dance hall ordinance recently before the council. After having been virtually passed the ordinance was held up for "minor changes." Since then it has not been seen. In spite of the fact, as Mrs. Evans sees it, that the ordinance is one of the essentials to maintain the morality of the city, this ordinance is dying a slow but none the less sure death.

Mrs. Evans was appointed policewoman about three years ago. For six years previous to that time she had been special investigator for the Associated Charities. For some time she carried on the work of policewoman alone but later she was given an assistant in the person of Mrs. Lola Truedelle. Handicapped as they assert they are their work of reform is winning high commendation.

CITIES NEED OF ORDINANCE.

Being a policewoman is anything but an enviable business. Trials and tribulations and never ended duties are strewn along the pathway yet Mrs. Evans, South Bend's first policewoman, comes to her work happy and smiling and with a ready, friendly greeting for everybody just as if the day wasn't brimming over with tiresome tasks.

"How does it seem to be dance hall director?" she was asked. Even while she was answering a lonely little mother sat in the office of the chief of police waiting for her to go in search of her daughter's home that she might plead with her to return home.

"There never will be any good accomplished in the dance halls until there is an ordinance passed regulating them," Mrs. Evans said. The public dance halls, of which South Bend has its share, are a source of the greatest trial to the policewoman.

Mrs. Evans with the city officials who are working with her have been before the council on three different occasions in an effort to get a dance hall ordinance passed. At the third meeting of the council the ordinance was given a hearing and approved but it was set aside, "to make some changes," and has never been heard from since.

Anyone in the city can give a dance whether it be on Sunday or any other day of the week. No one has the authority to prevent them from dancing all night once they get started, though some of the hall managers do stop the music at 12 o'clock on Saturday nights.

There is no way for the officers or the policewoman to know of the dances being conducted unless they make the rounds of the halls of questionable repute and at which places their appearance usually causes a little less joviality among the dancers.

Mrs. Evans, of course, as policewoman, personally inspects all the halls where dancing is going on. It is one of her duties to see that they are conducted in a respectable manner.

There have been times, numerous ones, she says when she has found young girls dancing in those halls; girls she knew did not belong there. In only one case out of ten she says she finds the girls are unwilling to leave the place.

The girls by their very appearance show they are out of place and invariably tell the policewoman, "There is something wrong here, things don't look just right to us." To the other class of girls, there is nothing wrong, nothing questionable, and no amount of persuasion will induce them to keep away from such dances.

Mrs. Evans takes great pride in telling about the girls she has persuaded to stay away from dances of that sort. "They have stopped me on the street," she says, "and told me how glad they were that I had asked them to go home and think it over."

But ordinance or no ordinance, one thing has been done lately to improve conditions in the cheap dance halls is the regulation of the sale of liquor. The dancers can no longer have intoxicating drinks served in the hall. They generally have to get it outside, usually not so far outside either. Under the guise of private clubs where only members are admitted, the liquors are still sold on all occasions.

In speaking of the court cases Mrs. Evans gave the impression that some of them were all but ignored by the courts. One case she asserted was a very clear case against three young men. Mrs. Evans said she had all the evidence any attorney could demand, yet they were freed on the grounds of insufficient evidence or some such thing. Two of them without a semblance of a trial.

Mrs. Evans says she still indulges secretly in the dream of a detention home for girls and women, a place where they may stay until their cases are tried. They are not ordinary criminals, she says, and therefore should not be locked up with others who are hardened by crime.

A LEFT-OVER CHARITIES CASE.

The policewoman is constantly called upon to assist in cases not directly connected with her work as a policewoman. There is one in particular that has seemed to be her own special case since the time when she was engaged as special investigator for the charities.

She was first assigned to the case when a teacher in one of the public schools complained that a certain family had been keeping their little girl out of school for several days.

The girl was a mere tot and they had compelled her to go out and pick up coal along the railroad tracks. The girl's mother was little more than a child and her father was always sick and never able to find work. The family was large enough then but it is much larger now. Altogether the family was a sore trial to the community.

Mrs. Evans, speaking for the charities, promised them a supply of coal if they would send the child to school regularly.

Mrs. Evans said: "Annie, we'll call her that, was a likeable child and one that I would have been glad to take into my own home to raise." She always kept her nicely clothed from the stock at the charities office.

The years went by and Annie was grown to be a young girl. The family still living in the same squalid manner and still dependent upon charity for its livelihood.

"Due perhaps to environment and the lack of her mother's interest Annie was led astray. Her father and mother wanted her sent to some place where she would be under strict surveillance so arrangements were made and she was taken a school of correction. Later she was admitted to the Florence Crittenton home at Terre Haute.

"After her release from the home she spent a couple of years there working. About that time though she began to feel lonesome for her family and so returned. No sooner was she settled than she was going out with her old associates.

"Less than a year ago she married a worthless sort of fellow and a drunkard.

"In great distress one night she called me and told me that her husband had threatened to leave her. Some days after that she called again to tell me that he had gone, and she didn't know where."

Whether Annie's series of adventures are over would be a difficult thing to judge but for the time her story is halted.

AN INTERURBAN ADVENTURE.

Meeting the 11 o'clock interurbans, as they come in and go out each night, is one of the rules to which the policewoman rigidly holds herself.

One night, not so very long ago, Mrs. Evans went to the station on her regular beat. She had no sooner entered when a foreman of a local factory, as he explained, went up to her and told her he knew of a little girl from his factory who was on the car and was running away from home. Before he had finished talking to Mrs. Evans the ticket agent went up to her in a rush to tell her that a little girl had just bought a ticket for a certain point and he was sure she was running away. She had handed the agent a \$5 bill and in her nervous excitement had forgotten the change so the agent had taken it out to her.

The motorman held the car a few minutes while Mrs. Evans went in to talk with the girl.

She found her a little foreign girl not more than 14 or 15 years old. After questioning her she could not find enough evidence to give her the right to take her off the car, though she was positive the girl was running away.

The girl gave her name and address correctly and Mrs. Evans said, "I asked her why she was going on such a late car and she said she just hadn't thought about going earlier. When I asked her who would meet her at the end of her trip and she told me her aunt was expecting her."

Mrs. Evans asked her why her parents hadn't come with her and she replied that they had taken her to the street car and as they were tired had gone home to bed. This was reasonable, Mrs. Evans thought, but told the conductor not to let the girl get off before her station.

At a certain point along the journey the interurban conductor, or motorman, telephones into South Bend to the dispatcher at the car station. It was arranged that this should be the time when Mrs. Evans would tell

the conductor whether or not to have the girl arrested. **RUSH TO GIRL'S HOME.**

The whole trip took little over an hour, and, so in the meantime," Mrs. Evans said, "you might know how we hustled."

She called the station for assistance, and in the municipal machine and they were rushed out to the parents' home. After repeated rappings at the door, the father came with every evident signs of having been disturbed from a peaceful sleep.

"What you want?" he screamed.

While the precious minutes were tripping by Mrs. Evans tried to persuade the father to let her in to talk with him. She asked if his daughter was home and in bed and in very emphatic terms he replied that she was.

"Are you sure?"

This brought forth more decided protests from the father.

When finally the father consented to let the policemen in and let them go upstairs to the girl's room they found she was missing. She had not even occupied her bed.

"By God, she has gone," the father said.

That was enough evidence to have the girl taken from the train, so without a word to the distracted mother who had so long since gone into hysterics, Mrs. Evans and the officer hurried back to the car station.

The flight of narrow stairs leading to the dispatcher's office was twice its usual length that night but they arrived exactly two minutes to spare before the conductor or phoned in.

"Place her in the hands of the police at Station—and we will send for her," they commanded.

Mrs. Evans' hours of duty by that time were over so she went home to get her rest but only after exacting a promise from the desk officer that he would call her when they had succeeded in communicating with the police at the girl's destination.

The next day the mother of the girl went after her. Mrs. Evans has seen the girl a number of times since and she has thanked her for all her trouble. She is quite sure she will not give way to the temptation to run off from home again.

Mrs. Evans distinguished herself recently when she was awarded first prize in a civil service contest conducted by a monthly magazine. Mrs. Evans competed with policewomen from all parts of the country and with those from cities that require a civil service examination before they are appointed to the police service.

The questions and her answers are given below: **INSPECTING DANCE HALLS.**

Question one: What plan would you pursue, (a) In the inspection of dance halls, (b) In the inspection of moving picture shows? (a) As we have no ordinance for the regulation of dance halls I would inspect the dances, and if I saw anything that was immoral or indecent I would take it up with the manager of the hall and see that the conditions were changed. (b) Also we have no ordinance for the regulation of the moving pictures, but if I saw a picture shown that was not fit to be put before the public I would take the matter up with the chief of police.

Question two: A rooming house proprietor is sus-

pected of harboring young women for immoral purposes and you are ordered by the chief to get evidence against the man so that he may be prosecuted. How would you proceed to get a clear case against him?

Answer: I would get the girls that were kept in the place and bring them to the station and question them closely. I have found that they most always tell the truth about the place and how it is conducted. I would get the girls by watching the place and see when the girls leave and then get them on the street.

Question three: Where would you direct or conduct a young girl, a stranger without friends and of moderate means, who arrives alone on a late train at night?

Answer: I would direct a strange girl to go to the Young Women's Christian association—in fact, I would escort her to the Y. W. C. A.

Question four: Are there any institutions in your city where a woman may live at moderate cost and be protected? If so, what are they and where are they located?

Answer: The Y. W. C. A. at 119 N. Lafayette Blvd.

Question five: What would you do in case of a person suffering from hysteria?

Answer: I would first get the woman in a quiet place, call a physician, and, if he thought necessary, have her taken to the hospital; also would get her name and address and notify the relatives.

FIRST AID MEASURES.

Question six: What first aid would you render a person who has fainted?

Answer: If the woman was in a crowd I would first get her out of the crowd into the fresh air, loosen all tight clothing, then apply cold applicants to the forehead and wrists.

Question seven: About 11 o'clock at night, as you are walking down the street, you see a young girl about 16 years old in the company of an elderly man. The couple seem to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, although they are not attracting attention. Upon following them you notice them going to a rooming house which bears an unsavory reputation. Would you take any action in the matter? If so what?

Answer: I would immediately see how they registered; if registered as man and wife and in doubt of this fact I would immediately arrest them.

Question eight: Name five crimes which in your judgment distinctly come under the policewoman's duties.

Answer: Rape, white slavery and pandering prostitution, street walking, associating, adultery, domestic larceny.

Question nine: A young girl has been placed on probation by the children's court because of her immorality. She is an orphan and has been obtained a position as cashier of a moving picture show at a salary of \$7.00 a week. What course would you pursue if she were placed under your surveillance?

Answer: I would place her in a very good home first, then get in touch with the proprietor, advise the facts in the case and that she was on probation under my surveillance, and ask his cooperation, having him report any misconduct on her part.

ELKHART'S GENERAL HOSPITAL A MODEL OF CONVENIENCE

By Staff Correspondent

ELKHART, Ind., May 19.—What to do with the wounded? Now that the United States has entered the world war and her men are being recruited and prepared for over-seas and coast duty, this question will occupy the minds of many.

As in Europe, every facility for caring for those who meet with injury in the war theater has been sought out. Of course, many must be treated on the other side, but the convalescent and slightly injured will no doubt be returned to America for care.

The United States possesses many base hospitals, such as St. Luke's in Chicago, and others. Will the base hospitals be sufficient? If not, the majority of cities in the country possess hospitals upon which the war department can depend in case of emergency. And among the finest of these is Elkhart General Hospital here.

On Tuesday night of next week four young women who have spent the past three years in training at Elkhart General will receive diplomas at fitting exercises to be held in the Municipal building. They are the Misses Helen Ashley of Goshen; Mary Jane Green of Ligonier, and Lillian Daphne Grady and Verna L. Spruer, both of Howe, Ind.

Mary C. Wheeler, superintendent of the Illinois Training School, Chicago, will deliver the address to the graduates. Miss Maude F. Essig, superintendent of Elkhart General, is a graduate of this school, which is considered one of the finest in the country. Much is expected in Miss Wheeler's address to the graduates. Appropriate musical numbers will round out a program to which relatives and friends of the graduates and those interested in the hospital work are invited. The exercises will be held in the council chambers.

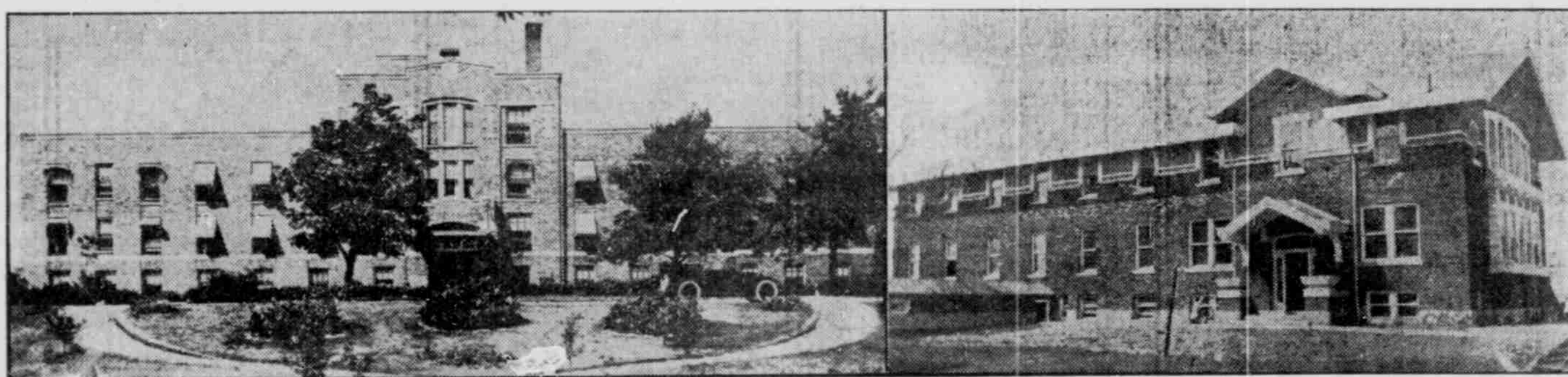
ELKHART GENERAL MODEL HOSPITAL.

Fourteen blocks from the business district, Elkhart General is located on a sloping eminence overlooking McNaughton park and the St. Joseph river, which crosses from the main thoroughfares. Within five minutes' walk of city and interurban cars, the hospital is easily accessible and at the same time far enough removed from traffic to add to the general comfort of the sick.

Two beautiful brick buildings comprise the hospital, one the hospital proper and the other a nurses' home, which is being furnished at this time. Several of the nurses are now occupying the home, which will accommodate 40. A beautiful reception room, furnished artistically in heavily upholstered chairs and settees, a smaller reception room and several dainty sleeping rooms occupy the first floor. The main reception room looks out on the picturesque St. Joe.

The second floor is given over entirely to dormitories, while the basement has a dining room, class rooms and demonstration rooms for the use of the nurses. A doctor's class room which will be fitted out by the Elkhart profession is one of the new features of the home. The cost of the dormitory will be nearly \$40,000 on its completion.

The hospital and home are easily accessible to each



TWO VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AT ELKHART GENERAL HOSPITAL.

other through a light and airy tunnel, saving the nurses exposure to inclement weather. A strictly modern heating system is used for both buildings, while a laundry, built especially for hospital work, takes care of all soiled clothes.

Elkhart General hospital was opened to the public in 1913, supplanting the older Clark hospital, a bequest to the city of the late Hannah Clark. A ward memorial remains a testimonial to the interest of Hannah Clark

in the welfare of the city and its sick. The Elkhart Training school for nurses was founded in 1899, at the Clark hospital, and is continued at Elkhart General. Twenty-one are now enrolled in the classes.

Miss Essig is superintendent of the training school, assisted by Miss Ethel Wetters, R. N., a graduate of Elkhart General. Members of the Elkhart Academy of Medicine and of the Elkhart Dental society are lecturers and instructors of the school. Beside the regular training school work, classes in Red Cross work are

held twice a week under the direction of Miss Essig and Miss Petro. Elkhart's Red Cross work is far in advance of that in many cities, and many prominent young women are now eligible to competent work in case of call to the front.

EVIDENCES PAINSTAKING CONSTRUCTION.

In its planning and construction, Elkhart General hospital ranks among the best hospitals in the country. Thoroughly modern and fireproof, every feature possible has been looked after to add to the safety and com-

The Romance of Joanna Baillie and Sir Walter Scott

NO authoress ever enjoyed a larger share of the esteem and affection of her literary contemporaries than Joanna Baillie, the Scotch poetess and dramatist.

A daughter of the manse, she received a superior education and soon manifested those talents which excited the admiration of the public. All vied in showing her a courteous respect, even America sent its votaries to her little shrine at Hempstead, England, which became the center of the most brilliant literary society.

She and her sister took a house here to be near the brother, who established himself as a physician in London, and where Joanna lived a singularly happy career, devoid of all striking incidents, passing away at 89 years of age, while her sister lived to be a hundred.

Joanna's greatest achievement was the nine plays on the passions, full of impressive poetry and characterized by intense dramatic power. Her design was to illustrate each of the strongest passions of the human mind, such as jealousy or love, by a tragedy and a comedy, in each of which should be exhibited the actions of an individual, under the influence of these passions.

The most powerful and at once the most popular

of her works was the tragedy of De Monfort, enacted by John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons.

Her family legend, produced at Edinburgh under Sir Walter Scott's auspices in 1810, was a great success.

Miss Baillie's plays though showing remarkable power of analysis and written in vigorous style, were, unsuited for stage exhibition, her want of incident and direction of attention to a single point presented insuperable obstacles to their success.

She was also author of songs and poems of great beauty, the best of which are: "Line to Agnes Baillie on Her Birthday," "The Kitten to a Child" and her adaptation of the Scottish song, "Wood and Married An's" and the lover's song in phantoms.

Miss Baillie's minor pieces were simple and beautiful, marked by sprightly grace of versification and a playful serenity of spirit pleasantly reminding the reader of the author's personal character.

Sir Walter Scott was deeply attached to her, generously admired her genius and was drawn to her by her sweet spirit. Their community of tastes and their mutual kindnesses and pleasant visits drew them closely together, as illustrated by their frequent correspondence.

When a copy of Scott's "Marrion" fresh from the press was placed in Joanna's hands, she began to read it aloud to a circle of friends, when suddenly she came upon this loving tribute to herself:

Or, if to touch such chord be thine,
Restore the ancient tragic line,
And emulate the notes that rung
From the wild harp that silent hung
By silver Avon's holy shore
Till twice and hundred years rolled o'er;
When she, the bold enchantress, came
With fearless hand and heart in flame,
From the pale willow snatched the treasure,
And swept it with a kindred measure,
Till Avon's swans while rung the grove
With Monfort's hate and Basil's love,
Awakening at the inspired strain,
Deemed their own Shakespeare lived again!

Though surprised, Joanna read on until she observed the uncontrollable emotion of a friend by her side, when she too gave way.

Alas, such loving magnanimity as Scott's is too frequent among authors.

fort of patients and nurses. Reinforced concrete is used, even to the floors. This reduces the effects of noise to a minimum.

Each floor has its treatment room and diet kitchen. Complete sterilized outfits for the care of surgical instruments and utensils are provided, and the diet kitchens are models of perfection. Instead of the bell system common to most hospitals, patients summon aid by means of an electric signal system, controlled by lights above the patient's doors, in the nurses' headquarters and in the superintendent's office. An electric elevator service connects the three floors.

Elkhart General was carefully and thoroughly planned and only after thorough investigation and study of the equipment in other modern hospitals and a general survey of what the later markets had to offer. Provision has been made for constant improvement of various features.

Two well lighted operating rooms, anesthetic room, an X ray chamber and a research laboratory are maintained. The laboratory was equipped by the Elkhart Medical society and is used by them in furthering the work of the hospital.

Private rooms of the first class are equipped with private bath and toilet, while all the rooms are large, airy, and tastefully decorated. From the windows, one looks out on the beautiful park site, with the river winding through it. The hospital grounds, covering a large city block, are artistically planted to gardens and shrubs, in keeping with the general surroundings.

AND THEN THE NURSERY.

"My dear, you should see it!" Decorated in blue and white, neat white cribs that remind one of "highly civilized" containers from the modern grocery, and these ranged around the walls on a low trolley-work, the new arrivals at Elkhart General have naught of which to complain, but much to be thankful for.

And they don't get "en mixed, either—one wonders how the nurses can point to this one and to that one and explain that "he's a ten pounder, two weeks old" or "she's the most beautiful baby,—eight pounds and just three days old!" No noise there,—at that time; but it seems as if that the youngsters become possessed with the spirit of rest and quiet which predominates.

OWNED BY ELKHART ASSOCIATION.

Elkhart General hospital is owned by the Elkhart Hospital association, which is made up of public-spirited citizens of Elkhart, and which includes many of her doctors. Conrad Ziesel of Ziesel Brothers, is president of the association; H. A. Graham, vice president; W. B. Hile, secretary, and L. M. Simpson, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the following: A. H. Beardsley, Herman Borneman, sr., H. A. Graham, Mr. W. E. Bowman, W. B. Hile, Charles F. Miles, L. M. Simpson, C. C. Raymer, Conrad Ziesel.

Officers of the training school are—Advisory board—Hannah O. Stauff, M. D., president; D. F. Kuhn, M. D., vice president; J. A. Work, A. M., M. D., secretary; I. W. Short, M. D., and Charles W. Frink, M. D.